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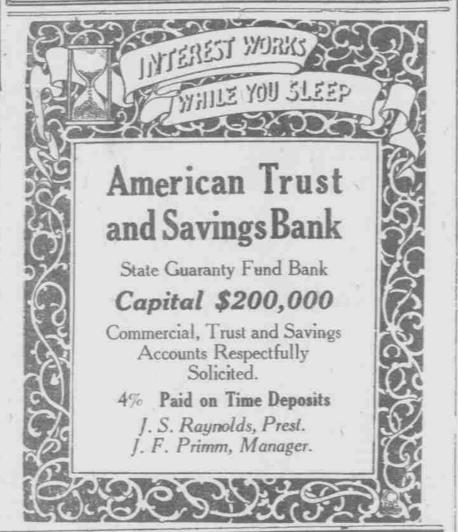
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Land Monoply of Mexican Haciendades Prevents Small Farmers From Operating

Frank G. Carpenter

All Land of the Republic Is Owned by 1000 Rich Families; Some Landed Estates Covering Many Milions of Acres.

M EXICO CITY, Mex., April 5. president Huerts and his administration have big questions to deal with. The Madero policy has awakened the common people, and congress is divided among their friends and those of the big innd monopolists. The great trust here is the land trust. Something like 1000 families own the something like 1000 talmines own the bulk of the good lands of Mexico, and for generations they have been ruling the country. They have had their lob-byists here at the capital, and when they have piped the statesmen have

they have piped the statesmen have had to dance. The power of this land trust was well known to Porfirlo Diaz, and the opposition to it brought about the dowarall of his administration. President Diaz knew that the time had come to divide up the lands, and he was pianning to tax them with a view of so doing. But the power of hacendado in the federal congress and the state legislature was more than he could overcome, and he failed. He tried to tax the big estates which were not in cultivation, and to thus bring about their division. But he was balked at every turn, and the result was him downfall.

What President Madero Did.

What President Madero Did. It was upon promises to bring about a land division that Madero made his campaign for the presidency. He stumped the country, saying that if he became president he would so tax the became president he would so tax the big estates that the owners could not afford to keep them. He also said that he might compel the hacendados, or large landholders, to give farms to men who were working for them. He told the peons that their wages would soon go up to \$1 a day. He said they would have a chance to buy land, and that he would create a class of small farm-ers.

ers.

It was these big landholders that largely aided in bringing about the defeat and death of Madero, and president Huerta and his party are indebted to them. The common people, however, have learned too much and gone too far to recede.

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Oldest, Safest, Strongest, Best. Standard family medicine. No alcohol. Sold for 60 years.

Oh Girls!

Let's buy some lots in Tobin's 4th Addition before the prices are advanced on Monday. Let's take Park car Sunday or phone 803 today and Tobin will call for us.

(Copyright, 1913, by Frank G. Carpenter)

The government knows that there can be no permanent peace without a movement toward a division of the lands, and congress is now trying to bring forth some scheme which will result in such a division. One plan which in agitated is the restoration of the communal lands about the towns to the indians who formerly owned to the indians who formerly owned to the indians who formerly owned wipe out the feudal system, which now gives a few families this great land monopaly and makes them the ruling aristorats of the country. The fight of the future is to be between the landless and the small landhoiders and odless and the small landholders and cland monopolists, and it will go on one form or another until Mexico elongs to the many instead of to the

Among the Land Barons.

Among the Land Barons.

How would you like to have 5000 families own the whole United States. Such a division would be somewhat the same as that which exists in Mexico today. There are men here who own millions of acres of farming and grazing land, and who in addition have mines, houses and gold galore.

The biggest landowner of all is Don Luis Terrazas of the state of Chinnahua. He and his immediate relatives own outright over 7,000,000 acres of the most fertile lands of northern Mexico. They keep it in big tracts and the most fertile lands of northern Mexico. They keep it in big tracts and the most of it is employed for stock raising only. Terrazas brands 66,800 calves every year, and he has on his place enermous droves of horses and mules and flocks of sheep and goats. He owns nearly all of the land between Chihuahua City and the United States boundary, and you may ride further than from New York to Washington on the railroad in crossing his farms from north to south.

They are wider from east to west than the distance between Baltimore and New York, and indeed the boundaries are so poorly defined that no one knows just where they end. The people here say that Terrazas does not know how much land he has and that

know how much land he has and that he could lose a thousand beef cattle and not feel the lose. He is without doubt the richest man in Mexico. He is worth something like \$100,000,000, and is the autocrat of the state of Chi-

huahua.

Another man who has millions in this same state is Enrique C. Creel, who was formerly the Mexican ambassader at Washington. He is a soninlaw of Terraras, but is said to be worth about \$20,000,000 in his own right, much of it being in land and cattle. Mr. Creel was born in Chihuatus. His father was a Kentuckian, who came to this country during the Mexican war and later on settled here. He had a family of seven, and Enrique C., the eldest boy, was named after Henry Clay.

Just across the border of Chihuahua is the state of Coahuila, where the Madero family owns its vast estates, which are new liable to confiscation, and a little to the southward, in San Luis Potosi, is Encarnacion Ipina, who holds more than 1,760,000 acres. Ipina has livestock which exceeds in number many times that of all the cattle, camels und aheep owned by Job, the famed monopolist of the Land of Uz, and he also calses corn, wheat, beans and potatoes. Nevertheless, not one-twentieth of his lands are under cultivation, and his indian workmen cannot buy an acre to hold in fee simple.

Another his owner in the same state

about half the size of Connecticut, 29 persons or families own all the land, and this notwithstanding the population is almost 200,000. In the territory of Tepic, which has over 170,000 inhabitants, the country is practically owned by 21 families, and in Tamailpas lives Manuel Gonzales, who owns three and one-half million acres or an area and one-half million acres, or an area which is almost two-thirds as big as Massachusetts. Nevertheless, Gonzales cultivates only one acre in every 700 and his vast horde of peons do not own the land upon which their rude homes are built.

Some Big Tropical Farms.

Some Big Tropical Farms.

The state of Vera Cruz is largely made up of tropical lowlands, and its properties are about the most subdivided of all the Mexican states. Nevertheless there are many landhelders there possessing from 150,000 to 250,000 acres each, and a man named Braniff, who is of British and Spanish descent, has 32,000 acres planted to wheat and many suare miles devoted to cattle. He has 30 acres of lawn in his home grounds and he lives like a lord. His bacienda employs 1800 men, and it takes a population of more than 5000 to care for it. Ten thousand cattle feed upon its pastures, and among them are some of the best animals which fight in the bullring at Mexico City. This plantation has large irrigated areas, and its owner has crected dams and canals at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The plantation has railroads upon it and a flour mill worked by electricity.

In Tucatan there are also large estates, some of them exceedingly profitable, owing to the cultivation of hemp. The same large holdings might be cited in other parts of the republic, but this will show you how the lands are tied up and kept out of the hands of the

will show you how the lands are tied up and kept out of the hands of the people who would cultivate them.

Extravagances of the Rick. These hacendados, as the piutocra adholders are called, have money be youd the dreams of avarice. They usually live magnificently upon their estates, but just now, while the rebels and bandits are moving about over Mexico, a large number of them have come here to the capital, while others have left for Madrid and Paris. In some cases the fighting is going on upon their haciendas and they want upon their haciendas and they want their families to be away from the danger of moba. On this account, not a few of them have rented or bought houses here, and for the past two years have kept off their farms.

It is on some of the biggest estates that most of the fighting goes on. Take that of Terrans. The rebels of Chihuahua have town up the railroads and the Mexican Central line, which goes south from El Paso, has been long out of running. The trouble there has largely come through Terrans himself, who is said to be as autocratic as the czar of Russia. He is now an old man, but his sons rule, and it is they who are trying to protect the property.

Don Luis Terrans.

I have heard a great deal about the

ing up hunting parties and excursions of various kinds. During this time the guests had white horses only, the old hacendados having picked out of his thousands of animals those of that color and had them trained for the pur-

Thirty Thousand Hired Men.

Thirty Thousand Hired Men.

Don Luis's big estate came largely from a grant which his father obtained for his services in the war for Mexico's independence, and in 1865 he got other grants for his own work in holding the state of Chihuahua against the army of Maximilian. He has, I am told, something like 30,000 pensants working for him, and some of them are engaged in the present rebellion. Many of the buildings on the Terrazas estate were put up long ago. They are surrounded by stone waits 20 feet high, with square towers at the

They are surrounded by stone walls 10 feet high, with square towers at the corners, upon which there are cannon. The houses are of Mexican siyle, the flooring of the patics being of diamond-shaped tiles of different colors. In the niches of the wall stand statues, imported from Italy, and the patic treelf is filled with all the plants of the tropics, while a fountain plays in its center.

Its center.

The rooms are large and they face the patio, the windows being barred with iron, so that they make you think of a prison. Some of the quarters are beautifully furnished, having paintings and exvings imported from Europe. When Terrazas went to the St. Louis exposition he carried 60 meanbers of his family with him, and he took a special train for the journey.

The Day of Small Farms. took a special train for the Jos.
The Day of Small Farms.

The Bay of Small Farms.

It is believed here that the day of moderate sized farms is already at its beginning. This agitation as to the subdivision of the hig estates is increasing, and besides there are aumerous other movements under way to give lands to the people. The government owns about 52,000,000 acres of public lands, scattered throughout the various states and territories, and it is reclaiming millions more from the concessionaries who have failed to live up to the terms of their contracts as to colonization and development. Most of the public lands have been taken off the market, with a view to resurveying them and to the gathering of statistics as to their character and soil. It is the intention to plat the farming lands into small tracts, which will be offered to natives on long time payments at a low cost per acre.

The government is also backing a development bank with large capital, and this institution has been authorized to issue one hundred million dollars' worth of bonds for the improvement and progress of agriculture. Much of this will be let out to the native farmers at reasonable rates and on long time. Some of it will probably be used for the purchase of lands, and a grest, feel will go into Irrigation enterprises and into buying tools and livestock.

Money in Parming.

There is no doubt but that there will

Greater Than Job.

Just across the border of Chihuahua is the state of Coahulla, where the Mascore family owns its vast estates, and it is they who are rightly owns the variety of Russia. He is now an old man, and it is the state of Coahulla, where the Mascore family owns its vast estates, and it is they who are rightly owns the variety of Russia. He is now an old man, and it is the state of Coahulla, where the Mascore family owns the vast estates, and it is they who are rightly owns the vast estates, and it is they who are rightly owns the vast estates, and it is they who are rightly owns the vast estates, and it is they who are rightly owns the vast estates, and it is they who are rightly owns rule, and it is they who are rightly owns rule, and it is they who are rightly owns rule, and it is they who are rightly owns rule, and it is they who are rightly owns rule, and it is they who are rightly owns rule, and it is they who are rightly owns rule, and it is they who are rightly owns rule, and it is they who are rightly owns rule, and it is they who are rightly owns rule, and it is they who are rightly owns rule, and the state of Coahulla, where the Man of Russia. He is now an old man, who is in the same state of coahulla, where the Man of Russia. He is now and old man, owns and it is the whole of the Luss powers and of these works, which are rightly owns rule, and the carried owns rule, and the carrie

ours. I see plows drawn by exem, which look for all the world like those of Palestine and Egypt. They are the same as those used in the days of the scriptures. put, as a rule, is much smaller than

Mexico Our Future Ment Basket.
With this subdivision of the ranches,
Mexico 's bound to become the breeding ground for our beef supply of the
future. In the northern part of the
republic are millions of acres adapted
to eattle, but on account of the long
dry season, the feed is not sufficient
throughout the year to fatten the
beasts for the market. The present
plan is to breed the stock here, and
then drive them across the boundary
for fattening. Mexico is a good breeding ground. The losses of calves are
small and already many yearlings and Mexico Our Future Meat Basket. small and already many yearlings and

ing ground. The losses of calves are small and already many yearlings and 2 year olds are sent to the United States to be fattened. The ordinary Mexican cattle are undersized, and when full grown seldom weigh more than 1200 pounds. This standard can be increased by crossing the stocks with our larger animals.

The country is excellent for sheep and goats, and it has millions of them. The Mexicans are fond of goat meat, and there are some ranches which kill as many as 20,000 goats in a year, 800 or 900 being killed in one night.

A great many kids are sold and a common sight of the cities is the pedler who goes from house to house with a half deren kids flung over his shoulder. He pinches the kids to make them cry and their babylike shricks are the sign of his trade. On my way to Mexico City I stopped at a station where 100 kids were unloaded for the market. They were dear little things, four or five months old, and would sell, I was told, for about a dollar apiece.

Mexico's Cotton Plantations.

Mexico's Cotton Plantations.

One of our agricultural experts has said that Mexico has cotton areas almost equal to those of the United States. This is a question. I have just had a talk with an American who is interested in a big plantation near Torreon, in the central part of the planeau. He says that the irrigated lands of the Naza river in the region known as the Laguna district, have the only soil that will produce cotton in comparison with our cotton belt. There are patches of country around the ciges of the high plateau where the plants will grow and there are some south of the Rio Grande near Brownsville and also about Tampice and along the Pacific coast. But as it is now, 90 percent of all the cotton grown comes from the Laguffa district, and the most of this is from the plantation I have referred to.

Trying to Squeeze the Americans. Mexico's Cotton Plantations.

Trying to Squeeze the Americans. The big plantation of the Laguna listrict is owned by an American syndistrict is owned by an American syndicate, whose president is James Brown Potter. It is said to be the largest cotton plantation of the world under one ownership. Its lands cover about 200 square miles, and when in full bearing the estate has more than 100,000 acres of cotton. Just now the revolution and the disputes as to the water rights have affected the cultivation of this property, but nevertheless the amount of land under crop is enormous.

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to an intelligent man.

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formed daily upon the female generative organs, everybody knows to be a

fact; then why should a sensible woman submit to an operation which

often destroys these important organs and fails to give the relief they

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have perfected wil give permanent relief. We always reliew the principle

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CAUSE of such ailments, physicians were unable to cure this class of pa-

tients, who unable to find relief, were frequently driven into the arms of

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f automobile roads and established a of automobile roads and established a town for its laborers. It was raising cotton by the thousands of bales and the plantation had something like a notential output of 75,600 to 100,000 bales, when a scheme was conveited by some influential Mexicans to dam the Nam river and divert much of the water which was going to this plantation. This, the Americans claim is a violation of their concession and they have brought the matter before

where it is likely that the American claims will be sustained. Frank G. Carpenter.